

Job Work.
If Cash will be expended for all Job Work. ☒

The Board of Directors went on to employ Engineers to make the preliminary surveys, preparatory to a location of the road, but instead of surveying the route designated in the Mississippi charter, the Board directed the survey of a route passing through the Great Smoky Mountains only through a small corner of Tipton and a portion of Tishomingo Counties. It is true, that, as an apparent attempt to comply with the terms of our charter an experimental line was run upon the Mississippi reservation, but we state it as a fact which will not be controverted, that this survey was not made by authority of the Board, but was directed as an after thought, by the President of the Company, and upon his individual responsibility, a report to approve the discontinuation of our charter. This report has not been anticipated from the circumstances under which it was made, was extremely hurried and imperfect, and the Report of the Chief Engineer, Col. C. F. M. Garnett, showed convincingly that it was intended to mislead the stockholders, and to disoblige, and that the official survey by L. Granger was the one upon which it was

HENRY STITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

NUMBER 35

THE Mississippi Palladium Office is in the same rooms recently occupied by the Gazette on the North-east corner of the public square.

For the reasons above assigned, but little importance can be attached to the Report of the Chief Engineer as to the respective merits of the two conflicting routes. The objections urged in that Report to the Mississippi route are *first*, that it is 14 miles longer than the Tennessee route; and this difference in distance, it is admitted by the Report, may be reduced to 10 miles. *Secondly*, that on a portion of the former route the road will run across the streams and ridges, and the maximum grade of 58.2 to 100 feet in the mile would occur. These are *all* the objections urged, and the Report, looking only to a location upon the Tennessee route, does not stop to consider whether there are any advantages to be gained, or any facts to offset these objections. The objection as to *distance* is one that stands refuted by a mere glance at the map, which will satisfy any unprejudiced mind that there cannot really be a difference in distance between the two routes exceeding 5 miles. If it be asked why this has been left to conjecture, and the alleged *inaccuracy* of the survey has not been taken into account, the answer is, that the route, the surveyer will be found in the circumstances above detailed, and especially

Mr. Nathaniel Henry, son of the orator, Patrick Henry, died on the 6th inst. at Floyd Court House, Va. He was about 60 years of age.

Capt. Phelps, commanding at Fort Brown, acted a conspicuous part in this affair, and deserves more than a mere passing notice. Whatever may be his military standing, he has shown very ordinary capacity to meet the crisis that seemed to be partially passed. He lacks coolness, practical judgement and that high-toned American feeling without which no officer can do honor to the flag of his country. He has not only labored to execute the neutrality laws but has proceeded to great lengths, and has in effect entered into direct alliance with the Mexican

During the whole of the troubles on this frontier, the American Consul, Mr. Waddell, has taken an active part in favor of the Central Government of Mexico, whose representative was Gen. Avalos, forgetting altogether the duty he owed to his fellow countrymen, and the honor of his nation. Among the many absurd freaks of this officer, was a demand made by him upon Captain Phelps, for two companies of U. S. troops and Artillery as I am advised, to pass to Matamoros for his personal protection. Those persons best informed upon the subject, believed that he was not in the slightest danger, unless he purposely threw himself in its way.—Had this demand been complied with, as Capt. Phelps was strongly inclined to do, it would have been miraculous, if during the hourly conflicts going on in the streets of Matamoros, a fatal collision, between them and the contending parties, had not taken place.—The consequence of such an event, no human foresight can predict. Such, sir, has been the general outline, of the conduct of the principal officers, representing the United States, upon this frontier, during the recent unfortunate occurrences. One common feature, distinguished them all—that of a bitter and unmitigated hostility, to the struggles of the liberal party, and of servile devotion, to the interests of the tyranny of the Central Government.—This is certainly an extraordinary position, for American officials to occupy, and calls loudly for explanation. It is for the purpose of directing your attention, and that of Congress, to these subjects, that I now address you. The honor of the nation and the rights of the citizens, of this frontier, alike demand a rigid scrutiny into the truth of the charges, which I have briefly and hastily made against the several officers, of whom I have spoken. I am an American citizen, residing upon this frontier. I am no revolutionist, no disturber of the peace—no violator of the neutrality, or other laws of my country. I am well acquainted with the condition of the Mexican population, in the Northern portion of that Republic—and I know that they are ground down and oppressed by the tyranny of the Central Government, to a degree that would not be endured, by the people of any portion of the United States, for a single hour. I could not help feeling, as a man of common humanity, a deep interest, in the success of any measures, which tended to alleviate their sufferings. I am, therefore, in a peculiar manner, interested in the attitude for the Government of the United States and its officers to assume before the world, of resisting the advance of free principles, and of strengthening the arm of oppression. What would those distinguished men of the early days of our Republic say now, of the degeneracy of their successors, could they arise from their graves, and see that Government whose mission, they believed, was to carry the standard of liberation, into all lands, striking

accidents, at least one Whig should
elected. We presume that the mo

And takes her Foote to be her He